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# PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

## AND

# WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1781.

LONDON, *July* 16, 1781.

*An account of the Trial of* Mr. DE LA MOTTE, *for High Treaſon.*

*(Concluded from our laſt.)*

NICHOLAS ROGIER ſwore, that he had known the priſoner about two years, and became acquainted with him through a Mr. Waldren, who now reſided at Paris; that he had frequently delivered packets from the priſoner to Ratcliff, directed to Mr. Smith, merchant at Boulogne, and that he had once paid Ratcliff 20l. and twice the further ſum of 30l. at two ſeveral payments of 15l. each. He denied what Ratcliff had ſworn, as to his being paid by *him* at the time of the interview with De la Motte in Greek-ſtreet, ſaying that the money was then paid by Waldren.

This witneſs ſaid he frequently went to Canterbury, and other places, on the buſineſs of De la Motte, who paid his travelling expences, and allowed him a regular ſtipend of eight guineas per month, as a gratuity for his ſervices. Waldren, this witneſs ſaid, had requeſted, that letters directed to this deponent from foreign parts might be delivered to him (Waldren) and that foreign letters with his own addreſs he had delivered to Waldren and the priſoner, and that he had ſeen the letters open, and read them.

He ſaid, that from July to December 1780, he had purchaſed prints to the amount of 300l. for De la Motte, who ſent them to Oſtend. He ackowledged ſeeing the gun and the prints in the trunks (as mentioned by Ratcliff) ſaying, that he, without orders from De la Motte, delivered the packet of papers to Ratcliff, who locked one of the trunks with a padlock, which he had brought with him; adding that the packet was to be forwarded to Calais. Rogier ſaid, that in the courſe of ſix months he had been as many times to Boulogne on the buſineſs of the priſoner, whoſe letters he delivered to a perſon named Le Fevre, agent to Mr. Caſſin, at Calais.

William Stewart ſwore, that he received ſeveral packets of papers, (which he had marked and now depoſed to) from Ratcliff; and that he tranſmitted them to Lord Hillſborough; and that thoſe dated 4th of July, 2d of Auguſt, and 17th of September, he himſelf brought to town, and delivered to Sir Stanier Porteen, Lord Hilliſborough's ſecretary.

Sir Stanier ſwore, that he received theſe papers from Mr. Stewart, and having copied two, and made an abſtract of the third, delivered the originals to Mr Todd, or Mr. Maddiſon, of the Poſt-Office, for Mr. Stewart.

[Theſe copies were the papers that could not, as we have above obſerved, be received as evidence, becauſe it was not proved that the originals were ever in poſſeſſion of the priſoner; for Ratcliff ſaid, that the parcel he received in Greek-ſtreet was not delivered by De la Motte, but by Rogier; nor could he aſcertain that the originals of theſe were the papers he received at that time.]

The next witneſs was Henry Lutterloh, who ſwore that he had been acquainted with the priſoner from the year 1778, when he reſided at Portſmouth, where he was employed by him to procure intelligence reſpecting the ſtate, deſtination, &c. of the navy, for the purpoſe of tranſmitting it to the enemy; that he was at firſt paid at the rate of eight guineas per month, and afterwards advanced to fifty guineas, and very valuable preſents, which money was paid him by De la Motte.

This witneſs ſwore to a great number of papers being in the writing of De la Motte, and among them was one containing full inſtructions for his conduct, particularly with reſpect to his procuring intelligence relating to Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron. One of the papers now ſhewn to him was a promiſſory note of De la Motte (paid but not cancelled) for 122l. He ſwore that many of the papers were written in his preſence, and at the deſire of Mr. Dunning particularized thoſe written at his houſe at Wickham, and thoſe written at the houſe of the priſoner in Bond-ſtreet; and he ſaid, that the laſt time he ſaw the priſoner write was in January laſt, previous to his apprehenſion, being then at Wickham.

Upon being ſeverely queſtioned by Mr. Dunning, Lutterloh gave a ſhort abſtract of his life, of which the following are the moſt remarkable circumſtances.—About fifteen years ſince, he came to England upon a viſit to an uncle, who was ambaſſador from the Duke of Brunſwick; and going to a Mr. Taylor's, to learn Engliſh, he became enamoured of that gentleman's daughter, and married her, whereby he incurred the diſpleaſure of his relations. Being reduced to diſtreſs, he engaged as a livery ſervant to Capt. Philips, upon quitting whoſe ſervice he lived in the ſame capacity with Mr. Wildman, of Lincoln's Inn. Being diſmiſſed by Mr. Wildman, he took a Chandler's ſhop in Great Wild-ſtreet, and having accepted the drafts of a relation to a conſiderable amount, he was much harraſſed by the preſſing importunities of his creditors, to avoid whoſe importunities he retired to Germany, ſome time after which he returned to England, and availed himſelf of an inſolvent act.

Being at Portſmouth during the naval review, he gained employment as book keeper at the George-inn. In this ſituation he projected a ſcheme for purchaſing arms in the petty German States for the uſe of America, and viſited that quarter of the globe in order to promote this plan, which, however, was not attended with ſucceſs; and after this commenced his connexion with the priſoner.

He acknowledged that he ſupplied the priſoner with accounts of the ſtate of the Weſt-India fleet, the number of the ſick and wounded at Haſlar, in a letter directed to Mr. John Tweed, Philpot-lane, London, and that other informations was conveyed under cover of franks to Mr. Wall, of Little Carrington-ſtreet, May-Fair, who deals in pamphlets, news-papers, &c.

Lutterloh ſwore, that the paper marked No. 9 contained information to the French Ambaſſador at Cadiz; that No. 11 was for the Governor of Breſt; No. 15, for Monſ. de Sartine, the naval premier of France, who were, as the letters expreſſed, to give the bearers thereof receipts, previouſly mentioning the ſeveral times of their delivery; and he ſaid, that the note of 122l. was paid by De la Motte, who at the time of paymet naſſumed the appellation of Capt. Tobie.

This witneſs further ſaid, that he informed the priſoner that he imagined, through the intereſt of a perſon in office, he ſuppoſed he ſhould be able to learn the private ſignals of our fleet under Governor Johnſtone, for which intelligence he expected 3,000l.

He went to France, and obtained an interview with Sartine, propoſed to enable them to capture Johnſtone's ſquadron, on condition of being allowed 4,000l. and 2,000l. for every 50, 3,000l. for every 64, and 4,000l. for every 74 and 90 gun ſhip that ſhould be taken, and for frigates in proportion.

He acknowledged that he wrote ſeveral letters to De la Motte, which were produced, and in which he explained that the words lawyers were meant to imply the French Miniſtry; my couſin S. H. Sir Samuel Hood; the family, the fleet; and children, ſingle ſhips.

In the courſe of his evidence he confeſſed, that in violation of a ſolemn engagement with the priſoner, wherein it was ſtipulated that they ſhould on no conſideration betray each other, he, after being raiſed from a ſtate of the moſt extreme indigence to independency, with reſpect to pecuniary circumſtances, by his generoſity, had, with a view to make ſome reſtitution to the country he had been ſo induſtrious to injure, but more with a deſign to enrich himſelf, communicated the whole particulars of the iniquitous ſchemes, in which he had been engaged, to Sir Hugh Palliſer; whom he alſo informed of means, whereby the fleet of France, employed for the deſtruction of Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron, might be ruined.

This immaculate character was aſked by Mr. Dunning, whether, immediately after leaving the grand jury, when the indictment was preferred, he did not ſay to Rogier, that there was not evidence for finding a bill without the facts to which he was to ſwear, but that his depoſitions would cauſe De la Motte to be convicted, in which caſe he ſhould derive great profit. This he denied; but owned, that he had offered to lay a wager De la Motte would be hanged.

Mr. Bower, a native of France, depoſed, (by an interpreter) that he had been ſome time acquainted with the priſoner, whom he had ſeen at the houſe of Lutterloh. His evidence only went to prove an intercouſe between Lutterloh and De la Motte.

Mr. Le Point proved the hand-writing of De la Motte, and produced a letter from him, ſealed with an impreſſion exactly correſponding with thoſe upon ſeveral of the priſoner's letters which were produced in evidence.

Mr. Atkins proved an acquaintance to have ſubſiſted between the priſoner and Lutterloh; and Mrs. Hannock ſwore, that ſhe perſonally knew the priſoner; but though ſhe looked at him for a conſiderable time full in the face, ſhe was too fearful of committing a capital miſtake, to declare that he was De la Motte, and therefore her evidence was rejected.

PRISONER's DEFENCE.

The evidence for the crown being cloſed, Mr. Peckham, in a very pathetic and ingenious addreſs, obſerved, that to the honour of Engliſhmen, and he ſpoke on no leſs authority than that of Lord Mansfield, in the deciſions of the jurymen of London, they were ſo extremely careful, ſo utterly diveſted of every tincture of national prejudice, and liberal and local partiality, that in caſes where property was at ſtake, if they inclined to either ſide, it was in favour of a foreigner, to whom they ſometimes gave a ſmall relaxation to the ſeverity of the laws, from the generous conſideration that offenders of this deſcription were not ſo ſtrictly bound to obey them, as the natives of England. If then, ſaid the learned advocate, this lenity is ſhewn in caſes of private property, how much more ought it to be exerted when the life of a fellow-creature is at ſtake! So exalted was his opinion, ſaid the learned pleader, of the integrity, candour, and humanity of the gentlemen who conducted the proſecution, gentlemen who had deſervedly been raiſed to the diſtinguiſhed and honourable ſituations they ſo reſpectably filled, on account of their extenſive abilities and irreproachable integrity, that he truſted, and he hoped he ſhould not be diſappointed, that for the credit of human nature in general, and of Engliſhmen in particular, that gentlemen who were ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed by an acute penetration into, and a juſt adminiſtration of the laws of their country, would not wiſh to produce the conviction of a man, probably not guilty of the crime alledged againſt him, without the moſt full and ſatisfactory proof. That proofs of this kind had not been produced to the court, he ſaid was evident to him from what had been ſworn by Lutterloh, who had contradicted and rendered ineffectual every part of his evidence which at firſt appeared to criminate the priſoner.

A great part of the papers which had been read, Mr. Peckham ſaid, were the writing of Lutterloh, and of courſe could not criminate the priſoner, whoſe life and property were aimed at by that monſter in human ſhape, who had claimed kindred with an ambaſſador who never had exiſtence, and the incidents of whoſe life, according to his own declarations on oath, exhibited a moſt ſtriking inſtance of the moſt profligate and abandoned ſtage of human depravity.

Mr. Peckham ſaid, that among other enterprizes, Lutterloh had had the addreſs to marry the neice of the late B——p of L——; but ſhe was a woman of too much virtue to appear in this undeſerved proſecution, without rather ſerving inſtead of hurting the cauſe of truth; therefore ſhe had not been ſummoned to ſupport the proſecution, and to corroborate the vague, contradictory, and malicious evidence of her huſband.

When Mr. Peckham was pathetically lamenting the ſeverity that had been impoſed upon his client, who, he ſaid, for the ſpace of four months had ſeen no human face but that of his keeper, and been reſtrained from the uſe of pen and ink, and thus to all intents and purpoſes cut off from all intercourſe with ſociety, the priſoner appeared to be much agitated; and it is to be here obſerved, that his whole preceding deportment had been ſtrongly expreſſive of the moſt manly fortitude, and perfect reſignation.

Mr. Peckham having concluded in defence of the priſoner, Mr. Picot ſwore, that he had at different times ſold Mr. Rogier prints for Mr. De la Motte for exportation; and therefore it was obſerved by the counſel, as it had on other occaſions in the courſe of the trial, that Mr. De la Motte had occaſion to employ a veſſel to go to France, for the purpoſe of tranſporting the commodities in which he dealt, and not to convey treaſonable intelligence.

Mr. Faden ſwore that he had ſold the priſoner prints at divers times; and on his croſs examination, that he had ſold him maps publiſhed by the Lords of the Admiralty, to the amount of 5l. and upwards.

Mr. Rogier depoſed, that on the day when the indictment was preferred to the Grand Jury, Lutterloh expreſſed ſorrow for the melancholy ſituation of De la Motte, ſaying at the ſame time that he would be hanged; for the Miniſtry would be glad of the opportunity that was afforded them of gratifying their vengeance; and adding, that he *wiſhed he might be hanged, for he could do his buſineſs better without him.*

Mr. Lapel depoſed, that he knew Lutterloh when he kept a chandler's ſhop in Wild-ſtreet, at which time he propoſed to this deponent a plan for purchaſing 25,000 ſtand of arms for the uſe of the Americans, whereby, being aſſiſted by Doctor Franklin and ſome German officers, a large fortune might be raiſed.

Mr. Wildman ſwore, that in 1779 or 1780, Lutterloh lived with him as a ſervant, during which time an accident happened (alluding to his bureau being broke and rifled of about 80 or 90l.) but he did not pretend to aſſert that Lutterloh had acted in a criminal matter; but he had thought himſelf juſtified in refuſing to give him a character; and he ſaid he did not recollect having lent him any money, as he had ſworn.

After the Solicitor General had replied to the defence of Mr. Peckham (for Mr. Dunning was obliged to retire through illneſs) Mr. Judge Buller, at nine o'clock, began to ſum up the evidence, by ſtating to the jury the nature of the treaſon of which the priſoner was charged, and how far the evidence delivered againſt him tended to convict him. Previous to his entering into a ſtatement of what the witneſſes had advanced, Judge Buller, with the humanity which did equal honour to his head and heart, ſtrenuouſly urged to the jury, that they would not in any degree whatever be biaſſed by what ſhould fall from him, but entirely be guided by their own opinion on the priſoner's caſe. He then recapitulated the teſtimony delivered in behalf of the crown, and in the courſe of his charge read the ſeveral letters which had been intercepted at the General Poſt-Office, and conveyed to the Secretaries of State, and entered minutely into that part of the croſs examination of Lutterloh, which tended to take away his credibility as a witneſs, and that his ſituation as a ſervant with Mr. Wildman was not impeached by Mr. Wildman's character of him on the charge relative to the bureau, and that his conduct was ſo truly conſiſtent, he had not even endeavoured to ſhelter his own.

*A particular and circumſtantial Account of what paſſed after the Trial.*

The Judge having concluded his very excellent charge to the Jury, a little *after eleven o'clock* the Jury withdrew for about five minutes, and having returned into Court, after the uſual form, pronounced the priſoner *Guilty of the crimes with which he had been charged.*

Upon the Jurors going out of Court, the priſoner roſe from his chair (with which he had been accommodated during the trial) and with becoming dignity, bowed to them as they paſſed, and immediately ſat down again. On their return to Court, he obſerved the ſame conduct towards them, and continued ſtanding to hear their verdict, but with a fortitude and reſignation that much aſtoniſhed, and deeply intereſted a moſt crowded aſſembly, who ſeemed to expreſs the utmoſt anxiety for his impending fate, while the priſoner himſelf appeared in a manner to be totally unaffected.

After the uſual ceremony, and the Jury had pronounced their verdict, the priſoner with a manly dignity, without even the moſt trifling agitation, bowed again to the Jury, and with an eaſy gracefulneſs that beſpoke him, in every ones opinion, the man of faſhion and the gentleman. Being then informed by the Clerk of the Arraigns, that it was uſual for thoſe in his ſituation to ſay ſomething before judgment ſhould be paſſed, the priſoner in an impaſſioned manner exclaimed, in French, *"That his life was ſacrificed to the intereſted views of thoſe wretches"* (waving his hand with extraordinary energy) *and that his blood*

*would flow in judgment on those who had taken his life away.*" It may not be here unnecessary to remark, that this declaration was misconceived by many persons in Court, who supposed it to be a kind of anathema, resulting from a vindictive resentment against LUTTERLOH and his associates, when it in fact was but a kind of prophetic assurance of the judgment that would fall on them for the treacherous part they had acted towards him, and the sacrifice they had made of his life to their own base and interested purposes.

Mr. Justice Buller then addressed Mr. De la Motte, saying, that he had had a fair and candid trial during which every allowance had been afforded that the constitution of this kingdom would admit; such indulgences as would have been denied him in any other country in Europe; and the learned Judge descanted on the heinous nature of the offence he had committed; an offence aggravated by every circumstance of complicated guilt; the design of ruining a country under the protection of whose laws he lived, and for the violation of which laws he was now reduced to the unhappy situation of making restitution by the loss of his life.

His Lordship now proceeded to pass sentence in the following words, which, however awful in themselves, were rendered additionally so by the peculiarly affecting solemnity with which they were pronounced:

"The sentence that the law awards against you, and "that this Court therefore adjudges, is, That you, "FRANCIS HENRY DE LA MOTTE, be taken back "to the place from whence you came; that you be drawn "from thence on a hurdle, to the place of execution; "there to be hung by the neck, but not till you are dead; "but that you be cut down while yet alive, your bowels "to be taken out, and burnt before your face; that your "head be severed from your body, and your body be di-"vided into four quarters; your head and body to be "disposed of as the King shall think fit; and the Lord "have mercy on your soul."

After sentence, the prisoner, having saluted the Bench, sat down again with great composure, in a careless, easy attitude, which proved how entirely he was unembarrassed. In short, he behaved from the beginning to the end with such manly fortitude, and discovered such an amazing presence and intrepidity of mind, that the Court, as well as audience, were deeply affected, and for a while the Traitor seemed to be forgotten in the Man.

The prisoner is about five feet ten inches in height, rather of a dark complexion, his deportment is exceedingly genteel, and his eye is expressive of strong penetration. He wore a white cloth coat, and a linen waistcoat, worked in tambour. After sentence, Mr. Akerman's servants prepared to reconduct him to prison, but being ignorant of their design, he sat in the chair in which he sat during almost the whole of the trial; but upon the matter being explained to him, he rose, paid a polite obedience to the Court, and retired.

M. De la Motte, in the last war with France, was Colonel of the Soubise regiment, and behaved, on several occasions, with singular gallantry. Upon the conclusion of the war his regiment was broke; soon after which the title Baron Deckham, with an hereditary estate, devolved to him. Having lived beyond the limits of his fortune, he retired to England; and the distress of his circumstances, in all probability, induced him to adopt a conduct that his great share of good sense must have taught him to abhor.

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PHILADELPHIA, *November* 21.

*Head-Quarters, Continental Village, Nov.* 8, 1781.

*SIR,*

SINCE I had the honour of addressing your Excellency this morning, I have received the inclosed papers from Major General Lord Stirling, by which Congress will perceive that the enemy have been compleatly disappointed in their designs on the northern frontiers of this State, and defeated with considerable loss. The address, gallantry, and persevering activity exhibited by Colonel Willet on this occasion, do him the highest honour. The conduct of Major Rowley, and the brave militia under his command, at a critical moment, merits particular commendations.

*I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,*
*Your Excellency's most obedient servant,*
W. HEATH.

*His Excellency the President of Congress.*

*Extract of a letter from Major General Lord Stirling, dated Saratoga, November* 6, 1781.

"I HAVE received a letter from Col. Willet, copy of which is inclosed. The returns he alludes to were never sent. The vigilant, prudent conduct of this officer, through the whole affair, was such as reflects the highest honour upon the military character; and the essential service he has done his country will give him a pleasing remembrance in every honest breast. The number he has taken, killed and wounded, with the distressed situation in which he left them, will amount to little short of a total defeat; eight days march will scarcely bring them to a country where they can be supplied with provisions."

(Copy) *Fort Rensselaer, Nov.* 2, 1781.

*My LORD,*

"HAVING just returned from pursuing the enemy, my first business is to acquaint your Lordship of the particular transactions that have taken place in this quarter from the time of their first appearance.

Eight o'clock, P. M. of the 24th ult. I received advice that a considerable body of the enemy were discovered in the upper part of the Mohawk district; every means was instantly taken to collect the force of the country, in order to oppose them without loss of time, so that by one o'clock, the following day, I was within two miles of Fort Hunter, with between four and five hundred levies and militia; there I learnt that the enemy, having burnt several houses and barns at Warrensbush, had crossed the river at a ford some distance below, and were marching to Johnstown. This obliged me to cross the river as soon as possible, and march by the shortest route to the place whither they were directing their course. When within two miles of Johnstown, I was informed they were already there, had halted, and were busy in killing cattle belonging to the inhabitants. Thus situated I was determined to attack them as soon as possible; and ordering the left wing of the few troops I had to perform a circuit through the woods, and fall upon their right flank, while the right wing advanced in front.

A few minutes brought us in view of them. The troops of this wing were pushed on to a field adjoining to the one possessed by the enemy, where they displayed to the right and advanced in a line towards them, who retired with precipitation to a neighbouring wood, closely pressed by our advance, who began to skirmish with them, while the remainder of the wing was advancing briskly in two columns.—In this pleasing situation, without any apparent cause, the whole of this wing turned about and fled, nor was it possible to rally them. A field piece, which was left on a height, at a small distance from the wood, to secure a retreat, was abandoned and fell into the hands of the enemy. At this critical period, our left wing, commanded by Major Rowley, of the Massachusetts State, and composed of the militia of this county, except about sixty of the levies of the above state, made their appearance in the enemy's rear.

These soon regained every thing our right wing had lost, and more. Night came on, and the enemy retired into the wood, leaving a great number of their packs behind them. After marching six miles, they encamped on the top of a mountain. By information from prisoners who made their escape from them in the night, it appeared to be their intention to strike at the frontiers of Stone Arabia, in order to furnish themselves with provisions. This induced me to march to that place the next morning, where we remained all that day and night, without hearing any thing further from them, than that they were pointing their route further into the wilderness. I was now sure they were unable to make any sudden stroke below the Little Falls, and in consequence, on the morning of the 27th, I removed to the German Flatts, in order to be between the enemy and their boats, which they had left at Oneida Creek. On my way I learnt, that the party which I had detached to destroy them had returned without doing their duty. The 28th was passed in furnishing the choicest of the troops with five days provisions, and 60 Oneida Indians, who had this day joined me. It now appeared clearly that the enemy, having given up the hope of returning to their boats, were directing their march to Buck's Island, or to Osswagawehu. The troops intended to pursue them, to the amount of 400, besides Indians, crossed the Mohawk at Fort Herkimer, and encamped in the woods. The day following we marched upwards of 20 miles north, into the woods, through a snow storm, and about 8 o'clock A. M. of the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the enemy, between the rear guard and a detachment of 40 men with some Indians. These, it was intended, should procure a fresh supply of provisions, and follow after their troops, who were to continue their route. Some of this party were taken, some killed, and the rest dispersed. Their main body set out on a trot in Indian file, and were pursued as warmly and closely as possible, until quite night. Our pursuit they but once endeavoured to resist, which was at a very bad ford on Canada Creek, where they left Major Walter Butler and several more. (This is the same Butler who commanded the massacre at Cherry Valley in November, 1778.) We have lost but one man on the pursuit. Our Indians were very useful, and behaved with their usual alertness upon such occasions. Your Lordship knows they are the best cavalry for the service of the wilderness. Strange as it may appear, it is true, that notwithstanding the enemy had been four days in the wilderness, with only half a pound of horse flesh per man per day, yet in this famished situation they trotted 30 miles before they stopped. Many of them indeed fell a sacrifice to such treatment. Their packs and blankets were strewed through the woods. All their horses, except five which were sent a considerable distance forward in their van, with their wounded and a few prisoners, fell into our hands.

In this situation I left the unfortunate Major Ross; unfortunate I call him; for he was surely so in taking charge of so fine a detachment of men to execute so dirty and trifling a piece of business as he was sent on, at such immense hazard and exquisite toil. To fatigue the brave troops any longer appeared unnecessary. The enemy who continued their flight great part of the night had got greatly the start of us, and almost certain destruction appeared before them—A seven days march, rivers passable but upon rafts, a barren wilderness, in an inclement season of the year, to be encountered with before they can obtain any provisions; besides, our situation, had we pursued them a day or two longer, might become little better than their's: for our Indians, and many of the troops, in order to pursue them with greater vigour, had thrown aside their blankets and provisions, which were now 20 miles or more in the rear: in fine, we left them in a situation, perhaps, more suited to their demerit than a musket, a ball, a tomahawk, or captivity.

I shall not attempt to give your Lordship an account of the whole of the enemy's loss from the beginning to the end of the affair. The fields of Johnstown, the brooks and rivers, the hills and mountains, the deep and gloomy marshes through which they had to pass; these must tell—these only can tell; and, perhaps, at least the officer, whoever he is, that detached them on this paltry expedition. The desolate region they traversed in their flight, while we were pursuing them, lies upwards of 30 miles north of Fort Schuyler.

It would be wrong in me to close this letter, without assuring your Lordship, that the troops in general, who were with me on this service, supported the great fatigues they had to encounter with a soldier-like fortitude. To Andrew Frink, Esq; formerly a Captain in Col Van Schaick's regiment, but at present a Magistrate in this county, who performed the service of a Brigade-Major, I am under great obligations, for his particular attention, great diligence, and manly deportment, thro' the whole of this expedition.

Inclosed is a particular return of the force of the enemy; returns of our killed and wounded, and such as shall be proper to transmit to your Lordship, shall be sent forward as soon as collected.

*I remain with sentiments of the greatest esteem and respect,*
*Your Lordship's very humble servant,*
MARINUS WILLET.

*The Hon. Maj. Gen. Lord* STIRLING.

*Force of the enemy; taken from Walter Butler's pocket book.*

Eighth regiment 25, thirty-fourth ditto 100, eighty-fourth ditto, Highlanders, 30, Sir John's 120, Lake's Independent 40, Butler's Rangers 150, Yagers 12, Indians 130.——Total 607.

*Published by Order of Congress,*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Wednesday last came on the election of President and Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, when his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, was chosen President, and the Honourable JAMES POTTER, Esquire, was chosen Vice-President. Proclamation thereof was made at the Court-House in this city at one o'clock, whereupon the bells rang, and the artillery was discharged, and other demonstrations of joy were exhibited on the occasion.

A letter from Newark, dated November 14, says, "The British fleet, after landing their grenadiers, light infantry, 42d regiment, with some other regiments on Long-Island, sailed Monday last, leaving a 44 gun ship and two or three smaller frigates, or more properly sloops of war——its merely conjecture where they are gone, some think to the West-Indies, others to Charles-Town——but this is certain they had a severe press for hands, which still continues.

N. B. The enemy's fleet has not been inside of the Hook."

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A SINGLE aged GENTLEMAN, residing in this city, desires to find A HOUSE KEEPER of good character and morals, about 35 years of age, who can cypher and write sufficient to keep account of his small expences, and conduct the management of his affairs with regularity and good order. Enquire of the Printers.

# JAMES ROBINS,

*Teacher of the French Language,*

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, That on *Monday*, the 27th of *November*, he proposes to open an EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the French Language, which will begin at six o'clock.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention he shall pay to the perfecting of his Pupils in the various branches of this universal and elegant language, will entitle him to the public favour, and that his pupils will find this a very agreeable and instructive manner of spending their evenings. The long experience he has had in the education of youth, and his extensive travels, will enable him to teach the young gentlemen a variety of other elegant and philosophical amusements.

Mr. Robins has hired a suitable house in Sixth-street, the second door from the north corner of Market-street, where he will hold his school,—his name is over the door.

His exercises will be divided; half the week in teaching the Rules of Grammar and translating French into English, and *vice versa*; and the other half in improving conversation in the French language, agreeable to the present idiom.

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*Talbot county, Maryland, Oct.* 20, 1781.

Now on the Stocks and for SALE,

TWO SEA VESSELS, one a brig about 120 tons burthen, the other a schooner of about 67 tons. They are built by draughts much approved of, and well suited to the times; their frame and plank are of good sound white oak, their beams are double-kneed and well bolted, and the whole is done in a strong, neat and workman-like manner. They will be ready to launch and deliver to the purchaser by the first day of November next, with all their carpenter's work compleat. For terms apply to HENRY BANNING, or WILLIAM HINDMAN, in Talbot county.

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THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he makes new FIRE, HOUSE AND GARDEN ENGINES, of various sizes, and repairs old ones, in the neatest manner; also Copper Pumps for Brew and Distil Houses; he likewise does House and Ship Plumbing in all its various branches, and makes Chain-Pumps for Ships, which will deliver three tons of water in a minute. He will engage to keep all the Fire Engines of the city and suburbs in repair, and examine them every three months, for a moderate salary. As the SUBSCRIBER worked at the above branches for upwards of eight years in Europe, with some of the principal masters of that profession, he flatters himself he will meet with peculiar encouragement from the public. ¶ FABIAN HAMERLY.

*Philadelphia November* 17, 1781.

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*Philadelphia, Nov.* 19, 1781.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of CHARLES SNYDER, late of the city of Philadelphia, painter, deceased, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they may depend that their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement. MARY SNYDER. ¶

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*Philadelphia, October* 14, 1781.

WHEREAS the subscriber has rode post from Philadelphia to Nottingham, Christiana, Newport, Head of Elk, &c. &c. and his employers have not been so kind as to comply with their promises, in paying him for the trouble and expence he has been at in serving them. He therefore requests all persons indebted to him will please to discharge his demands on them, by complying with the terms of their agreement. And he takes this method to inform all those gentlemen who may please to employ him, that the following are his terms from the 7th of next month, viz. One Dollar a quarter for each paper, the half of which to be paid at beginning, and the remainder at the expiration of one half of the last quarter. DAVID MORGAN.

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*Philadelphia, November* 20, 1781.

WHEREAS a certain ENOCH STORY of Philadelphia, obtained a BOND of WILLIAM GARWOOD, late of Southwark, of *One Hundred* and *Thirty Pounds, Three Shillings* and *Ten-pence*, or thereabouts; it being assigned over to John Garwood, son to William Garwood aforesaid: This is to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment of said bond, as it is in dispute, and I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law. MARTHA GARWOOD, Administratrix.

*N. B.* As the date of the bond is not exactly known, it is referred; it being dated in the year 1766, and assigned in the year 1767. †

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*Head of Sassafras, Oct.* 26, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of Mr. Hynson's pasture, living in Cæcil county, and State of Maryland, on the night of the 20th instant, two HORSES, the one a sorrel, about 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands high, paces, trots and gallops, shod before, some white on his hind feet, his mane cut close on the near side, and cut underneath on the off side, having a very thick mane; the other a small bay horse, about 13 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, a natural trotter, has a star in his forehead, chaffed with the gears and collar. Whoever takes up said horses and, thief or thieves, if stolen, and secures them, so that the owner may get his horses, and the thief or thieves be brought to justice, shall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horses, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by ¶ THOMAS STEPHENS.

BOSTON, *November* 3.

Last Tueſday arrived in this harbour one of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's cutters, in 44 days from France, with public diſpatches for Congreſs, Count de Graſſe, &c. We learn, that the united fleets were cruizing in the channel of England, of near 50 ſail of the line, waiting to intercept the Britiſh homeward Weſt India fleet.

*Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Joſeph Gardoqui and ſon, to a gentleman at Newbury-Port, dated Bilboa, Sept. 18th, 1781.*

"We have now, as promiſed in the foregoing, the very high and intereſting ſatisfaction of informing you, that our expedition to the Iſland of Minorca has had the wiſh'd for ſucceſs, as having wholly ſurpriſed the enemy with its arrival.—The Engliſh garriſon had only time to retreat and ſhelter in St. Philip's caſtle, and of courſe our troops without the leaſt oppoſition took poſſeſſion of all the iſland; and as the enemy had hardly time to provide themſelves with proviſions, it is thought that the caſtle (which is the only piece of ground they hold) will not ſtand long; and hope in our next to adviſe you of its ſurrender."

FISH-KILL, *November* 15.

The Britiſh fleet returned to Sandy-Hook the beginning of laſt week: On their arrival, tranſports were ſent down to receive the troops from the men of war; both theſe and the tranſports remain at the Hook. It is reported the Britiſh fleet were in ſight of Count de Graſſe, but finding him ſuperior in numbers and poſition, thought proper to return without riſking an action. It is conjectured the Britiſh fleet will go to the Weſt Indies.

We learn from Albany, that ſome of the enemy's Indians have burnt a few ſcattering houſes at Ball's-Town and Schohary, laſt week.

TRENTON, *November* 14.

Letters from a gentleman of good information in Holland, dated the laſt of Auguſt, mention, that the intereſts of the United States of America advanced with great rapidity in the United Provinces, and from ſome late acts of the States-General, the higheſt hopes of a political connection between the two countries were entertained. The following acts are taken notice of.—Their ordering a number of Britiſh priſoners, brought into one of their ports by an American cruiſer, to be detained in their gaols, in order that they may be exchanged for Americans or returned to the captors.—Their licenſing veſſels to ſail to the ports of Boſton and Philadelphia.—Their inſtructions to their cruiſers to act in conjunction with their allies the French, Spaniards, and Americans, and to carry their prizes into any of the ports of France, Spain, the United States of America or Sweden, as may be moſt convenient.—The writer obſerves, that from the nature of their conſtitution, the Republick of the United Provinces are ſlow in their publick meaſures, but firm and perſevering in whatever they have once agreed upon; and that the negociations ſeem to be ripening much faſter than is cuſtomary in matters of ſuch conſequence.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

*STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.*

IN ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, November 19, P. M. 1781.

THE Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.—Agreeable to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia county, and the ſame being read a ſecond time, it was

RESOLVED, That the further enquiry into the circumſtances ſet forth in ſaid petition be the order of the day for Tueſday, the 27th inſtant, and that the Speaker be directed to ſummon the ſeveral perſons named in the depoſitions, and other papers accompanying the petition, to appear before the Houſe on the day above-mentioned.

ON MOTION RESOLVED, That the Speaker call on the petitioners, or ſome perſon on their behalf, to ſpecify the names of the characters charged in the petition, on or before Friday next, in order that the accuſed perſons may have notice to attend on Tueſday, the 27th inſtant.

ORDERED, That notice be given in each of the Newspapers of the above reſolves, relative to the petition.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk.*

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, November 21, 1781.

THE Council reſumed the conſideration of the repreſentation of divers "inhabitants and freemen of the county of Philadelphia," complaining, and requeſting leave to "repreſent and ſhew;" that divers undue meaſures had been purſued at the late General Election, and calling on this board to enquire into the truth of their complaints, and praying that, upon the ſaid repreſentation being ſupported, "the election of a Counſellor for the county of Philadelphia may be ſet aſide, and a new election ordered;" And Joſeph Cowperthwaite and John Jones, who preſented the ſame, now attending, being aſked ſome queſtions tending to obtain information who were the perſons alluded to therein, and they declining to give anſwers thereto, as being unprepared to do ſo,

ORDERED, That the ſigners of the ſaid repreſentation, or ſome perſon or perſons on their behalf, do, on or before Friday, the 23d day of November inſtant, ſpecify to the Council the names of the perſons alluded to therein, as having violated the privilege of election; and at the ſame time alſo ſpecify the facts on which the general allegations in the ſaid repreſentation are founded, ſo that all perſons concerned may have an opportunity of being heard in the premiſes, on the day which ſhall be appointed to hear the merits of the ſaid repreſentation.

ORDERED, That the foregoing minute be publiſhed, and that a copy thereof be ſent to the aforeſaid Joſeph Cowperthwaite and John Jones.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

Meſſ. HALL & SELLERS,

*YOU were ſo polite as to inſert in your paper,* No. 2680, *my General Orders, iſſued at Newtown the 7th of October laſt, and I beg you will be ſo good as to give the following Narrative, which is now laid before the General Aſſembly, in vindication of my conduct on that occaſion, a place in your next paper. I am, Gentlemen,*

*Your moſt obedient and very humble Servant,*
JOHN LACEY.

*Philadelphia, November* 1781.

*To the Hon. the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met,*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN, under the maſk of petitions, unwarrantable reflections are made upon public or private characters, vindication is both natural and decent. In ſundry petitions now before the Honorable Houſe, reſpecting the Philadelphia County election, repreſentations are made, and facts aſſerted, ſo different from the real ſtate of the tranſaction, that I hope, in juſtice to all, a ſpeedy examination will take place; and that in the mean time the Honorable Houſe will receive, with their uſual candour, the following narrative, which can be ſupported by the fulleſt evidence, and in which it will appear that the greateſt caution was uſed, and reſpect ſhewn to the civil rights of the people in general, as well as thoſe of the officers and privates of the militia in particular, on that occaſion. And firſt I do expreſly deny, that the officers were aſſembled to conſider the buſineſs of the Election by any order or direction from me, or even with my knowledge. I found them, on my return from a viſit, met at the houſe where my quarters were, and which at their deſire I left for their more convenient and free deliberation. Not conſidering myſelf intitled to a vote in Philadelphia County, I reſolved not to interfere in the buſineſs of the Election, or to influence, much leſs controul, the votes of any of the electors, as is in the petition inſinuated; a reſolution I then declared, and to which I ſtrictly adhered. I know of no ſolemn contract entered into with formality, by which the free choice of any perſon was precluded or limitted, nor do I believe any ſuch contract was made, unleſs a memorandum of the reſult of the meeting, which I am informed was made and ſigned, can be ſo conſtrued. But by what rule of law, or reaſon, a voluntary agreement by a number of electors to ſupport a ticket can be deemed criminal, or why ſuch an agreement, innocent if verbal, ſhould become criminal by being reduced to writing, remains for the petitioners to ſhew. Experience and obſervation both evince, that there are few elections in the State wherein agreements are not made, and promiſe given; but the diſcovery of their criminality has been reſerved to the ingenious promoters of theſe petitions. So far from urging the proceeding of the troops to the election, I beg leave to obſerve, that the officers in a body requeſted it; and finally preſented a petition for the purpoſe, ſigned by forty officers. Upon that occaſion I repreſented to them that they were called forth in conſequence of an expreſs reſolve of Congreſs, that I had not any authority, either from the Congreſs, the Council, or the Commander in Chief of the militia, to warrant ſuch compliance; that therefore, if granted, it muſt be at my own riſque, as a mere indulgence, which could not diſcharge them from military ſervice, for which they might be ſuddenly wanted, and for which I ſhould ſtand accountable. Upon theſe principles, and at the inſtance of ſundry officers who were impreſſed with their propriety, the orders were iſſued, which, however conſtrued for party or malevolent purpoſes, were intended to affect them as ſoldiers only, and, candidly examined, will, I truſt, be found to contain nothing which infringes upon the liberty of the citizen, characters which the militia have ever been deemed to unite. With this idea I hope theſe orders will be conſidered, and then every inſinuation muſt vaniſh, founded on a ſuppoſed application of the orders to the civil, not the military capacity of the electors; nor will there be found any reſtraints or injunctions, calculated to intimidate or influence the electors. If it ſhould be aſked, why were the men kept together, under the direction of their officers, and not to diſperſe till they had voted? I freely anſwer, that the militia of Lancaſter having been permitted to return a few days before, ſundry irregularities had happened to the ſ'joining farmers from ſtraggling parties and individuals, of which complaint had been made; the like might happen in this caſe, and it was ſuppoſed by all, that this mode would moſt effectually prevent a repitition of the like complaints. After ſo general and urgent a requeſt, it was preſumed the men generally intended to vote, and that breaking off from the companies on their march, under pretence of not voting or the like, would only furniſh an excuſe for miſconduct on the way; whereas, afterwards each would haſten ſeparately to his own home, and being in their own neighbourhood would be leſs likely to commit irregularity. And it will appear on enquiry, that when arrived at the place of election, they were ſo far from being detained for the purpoſe of voting, that a great part actually went home without voting, whatever may be inſinuated or repreſented. Theſe were the genuine reaſons of the orders, which, if ſcrutinized with the moſt rigorous ſeverity, will be found to contain nothing which commands, directs, or even influences the free choice of the candidates, for whom they were to vote. On the other hand, I muſt declare, and am ready to offer ample proof, that before the Colonels were directed to inform their officers, and they the men, that they were not to conſider themſelves in any reſpect bound by any military orders in their choice of any ſett of candidates, or to adhere to any ticket that had been or might be given them, but to alter, change, or form new tickets, if they thought proper; that for this purpoſe paper was delivered to each battalion, before they left Newtown. It will be in proof, that theſe directions were communicated, and the compariſon of the muſter-rolls, and the liſt of voters, will, if I am truly informed, ſhew that a very great number of thoſe militia did make uſe of it accordingly. As ſome ſtreſs is laid in the petitions on tickets being delivered at Newtown, tho' I conceive it an undoubted right of any citizen to frame tickets for himſelf and others, I can as truly add that no tickets were made or delivered by any order or direction from me, but as I have been informed were prepared either by the men, or the clerks of the companies, at their requeſt. To the proceedings at the ſeveral places of election, I am equally a ſtranger and unaccountable; but from the palpable deviation from facts in what happened within my own knowledge, I have no doubt the gentlemen concerned will as eaſily diſprove the ſeveral allegations of the petition which relate to them, as in other points.

It is eaſy and perfectly natural for men, warmed by party and diſappointment in a favorite point, to frame petitions with high charges and pompous expreſſions; and it is not difficult, by impoſition on the ignorant, and miſrepreſentations to the more enlightened, to procure ſigners to any petitions induſtriouſly circulated, of which the preſent is a clear proof, as many have ſigned it, who could not from their circumſtances be acquainted with the tranſactions ſet forth; but it is preſumed that facts alone will determine the judgment of thoſe, who by oath and ſtation muſt be above the influence of party, when called to decide upon the characters and rights of their fellow-citizens. Having ever entertained opinions the moſt favourable to the civil rights of mankind, and been engaged in the ſupport of them during the preſent conteſt, as far as my abilities admit, and in perfect conſciouſneſs of not having violated them in the ſmalleſt degree in the preſent inſtance, I anxiouſly wiſh a free and impartial enquiry may be made, the conſequence of which I ſhall cheerfully abide.

The incloſed liſt contains the names of the witneſſes in ſupport of the above repreſentation, and who I pray may be ſummoned when the Hon Houſe ſhall enquire into the merits of the election, in conſequence of the petitions.

*I am, with due reſpect, Gentlemen,*
*Your very humble Servant,*
JOHN LACEY.

*Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated Auguſt* 20, 1781.

"On the 16th inſtant their High Mightineſſes paſſed a reſolution, allowing the captain of an American privateer to leave behind him, in full ſecurity, ſix Britiſh priſoners belonging to him: their noble Mightineſſes, the College of Admiralty of Amſterdam, were authoriſed to ſecure and take charge of the ſaid priſoners, who are to be exchanged when an opportunity offers againſt American priſoners in England.

"On the 23d of May laſt, the States General paſſed a reſolution, allowing the owners of a Dutch ſhip to freight her with free goods and merchandize, and to expediate her to Boſton or Philadelphia. In the inſtructions given to her captain by the College of Admiralty of Amſterdam, in caſe he ſhould make ſome capture on the enemy, and could not ſend his prizes into any port of the United Provinces, he is allowed to ſend them into one of the ports of the allies and friends of the republic, chiefly France, Sweden, North America, or Spain (theſe are the identical words contained in the inſtructions) and in caſe we ſhould not have correſpondents there, he is then to apply to honeſt merchants and well meaning friends to this republic, for the aids and ſuccours he may want. He is alſo at liberty to join, in a prudent and ſpirited way, with one or more privateers or ſhips of war, belonging to Hollanders, Zealanders, French, Americans or Spaniards, to undertake jointly, ſomething courageous and advantageous againſt the enemies of the Commonwealth. This may be relied upon as certain and authentic intelligence."

Samuel Sterrett, Eſquire, having reſigned his office of Clerk to the honorable General Aſſembly of this State, Peter Z. Lloyd, Eſquire, is elected in his room.

On Tueſday, the 30th of October, being the day on which Captain Richard Ellis, of Bohemia, received the glorious news of the ſurrender of the Britiſh army under the command of Earl Cornwallis, he communicated the matter to ſundry of his moſt reſpectable neighbours, who the ſame evening repaired to his houſe, and moſt cheerfully aſſiſted in illuminating the ſame, as a token of their joy for the victory over ſo important an enemy.


BENJAMIN JANUARY,

Book binder and Stationer, informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he carries on the Book-binding buſineſs as uſual, at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, where Merchants, Shop-keepers and others, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of Account-Books, bound and ruled in the neateſt manner. He takes this opportunity to return his moſt hearty thanks to all thoſe who have been ſo kind as to employ him, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, which ſhall always be gratefully acknowledged.

*Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD Wholeſale and Retail,*

By BENJAMIN JANUARY,

In Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet,

The *PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND* and *VIRGINIA*

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1782.

*To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms,*

TWO very good Stocking Looms, almoſt new, the one loom fine, the other for coarſe work. Apply to the ſubſcriber in Shippen-ſtreet, between Second ſtreet and the Sugar-Houſe.

¶ J. JORDAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A CLERK, who writes a ready clear hand, quick at calculation, and who can be well recommended for his honeſty, ſobriety, and ſteadineſs to buſineſs (none elſe need apply.) Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

STRAYED out of a paſture at Chriſtiana-Bridge, the 10th of October laſt, a black HORSE, about ten years old, a natural pacer, near 15 hands high, low carriage, buſhy mane and tail, ſhod before. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have FIVE SILVER DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought to the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-Town, Cæcil county. GEORGE JAMES. †

WAS left at the Crooked Billet, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, about the 10th of September laſt, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, four years old laſt ſpring, with a ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold to defray the expenſes in 6 weeks from the date hereof.

*October* 30, 1781. BENJAMIN THOMAS. ¶

*Eaſton, October* 20, 1781.

WHEREAS my wife MARY BARBARA abſconded from my bed and board on the 13th of September, 1779, and otherwiſe miſbehaved herſelf, and has lived ever ſince in Little Oley, near Pottſgrove; theſe are to forewarn all perſons not to entertain or truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting.

¶ CHRISTIAN HOLLAND.

*November* 15, 1781.

WHEREAS JANE, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped my bed and board in my abſence: I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her, or paying her any money on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting, nor give credit to any perſon paying her any money on my account, after the date hereof. ¶ JOSEPH M'SPARRAN.

WHEREAS there has been a diſpute between me and *Heronimus Warner*, in regard of one ſmooth file, and his credit might be ſuſpected, of which he has cleared himſelf to all intents and purpoſes; I hereby give Notice, that his character is clear, which I can ſay, as he has managed Braſs-founding for me the ſpace of ſeventeen months, and always has behaved as an honeſt, civil and ſober man. † JOHN FITSPATRICK.

*Philadelphia, November* 12, 1781.

## To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 24th of this instant (November) on the premises,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND,

containing about 100 acres, lying in Pikeland township, Chester county, whereon is 30 acres of wood-land, well timbered, some meadow made, and more may be made, several streams of water on said tract, on one of which there is a very convenient place for a still, there being a laid-out road running by the same.

Likewise to be sold on said day, Feather Beds and Bedsteads, Milch Cows, young cattle, Waggon and Geers, and sundry Houshold Furniture and implements of Husbandry; being the estate of JOHN BOGGS, deceased. Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on said day, by

*Nov.* 5. ¶ MARTHA BOGGS, Executrix.

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## *To be SOLD at public SALE,*

At the Coffee-House, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, at 5 o'clock in the evening (if not before disposed of by private sale)

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

situated in London Britain township, Chester county, near the plantation where the Hon. John Evans, Esq; resides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent meadow, watered by a never failing stream running thro' the land, which will admit the making of more meadow at a small expence. There are two log tenements, barn and stabling on the premises. The situation is convenient for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles from Christiana-bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16 miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of several grist-mills. The present tenant John Hahn will shew the premises to any person applying to him.

Also, twelve and an half acres of excellent upland, lately cleared, and under good new cedar post and rail fence, situated about three miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the land of Samuel Rhoads, Esquire.

If any person is desirous of purchasing by private sale before the day above appointed, the owner will take specie, state money, merchandize or country produce in payment, and the first mentioned premises will be sold with or without a considerable stock.

For further particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine and Second-streets. †

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## To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the *COFFEE-HOUSE*, in the city of *Philadelphia*,

On *WEDNESDAY*,

The 21st of this instant, at SIX o'CLOCK in the evening,

A THREE Story Brick MESSUAGE and Two Story Brick KITCHEN and LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Callowhill-street, and on the west-side of Front-street, in the towuship of the Northen-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the said Front-street 20 feet, and in length on the said Callowhill-street 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north side thereof 70 feet 4 inches; subject to a rent-charge of 5l. sterling per annum, due, and to become due on the premises. Late the estate of CHARLES LAWRENCE, Ship-wright, deceased; and to be sold in pursuance of his last Will and Testament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

*Nov.* 14, 1781. ¶

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## TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION,

containing upwards of 300 acres, situate in the township of Plymouth, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, joining the great road leading to Reading, and about half a mile from Plymouth Meeting-house, late belonging to Joseph Jones, deceased; there is on said place a stone dwelling-house, barn and stables, part stone and part frame, with other out-houses, a good well of water near the door, an orchard and other fruit trees, about 20 acres of good meadow, part watered, and a great quantity of the best lime stone, with a lime kiln, and about 100 acres of woodland. All those who may incline to purchase the same, are desired speedily to apply to JOSEPH PAUL, at Spring-Mills, or THOMAS LIVEZEY, miller, in Roxbury township, Executors. REES BELL, living on the premises, will shew the land to any person desirous of viewing the same.

N.B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said JOSEPH JONES, are desired immediately to pay the same to Joseph Paul, and all those who have any demands against it, to bring in their accounts in order to be paid. ¶

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## For PRIVATE SALE,

Near Downingstown, in the county of Chester,

A PLANTATION, containing 105 acres, with allowance for roads, the meadow and orchard are in proportion, about the one-half is cleared and under good fence. There are thereon a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, spring-house and still-house, together with stills, hogsheads, barrels and kegs, &c. The title is indisputable; but if not sold before the first day of February, it will be LETT, and may be entered on the first day of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises. † ISAAC THOMAS.

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## FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIG, lying in Tuckahoe-creek, in Caroline county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, fifty-nine feet keel, twenty-two feet beam, and nine feet hold, a waist of three feet ten inches high, with seven ports in each side, and two in the stern; of about 135 tons. She is built on the latest and best construction, and finished in a workman-like manner, with the best of timber, and well put together. The spars are in the yard where she was launched, and part dressed; a compleat long-boat. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by aping to the subscriber, living at the aforesaid place.

*Nov.* 10, 1781. ¶ CHARLES DAFFYN.

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*Just published, and to be sold by* JAMES ADAMS, *at his printing-Office, in Wilmington, and at Mr.* GEORGE KEINHOLDT's, *Bookseller, in Market-street, Philadelphia,*

## THE WILMINGTON ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1782.

Among the contents of this Almanack (besides the usual astronomical calculations) are,

AN Account of the late amazing eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the burning mountain in the kingdom of Naples; variety of pieces, on the efficacy of good example; marrying daughters; riches; hypocrisy; sincerity; patience, &c. A hint to the fair; Luke's request to his wife Anne on his death-bed: content, true happiness, and the means to attain it; a nuptial card, sent to a young couple on their wedding day; scales of depreciation, as settled by acts of the General Assemblies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland States, directing the mode of adjusting and settling the payment of debts and contracts entered into and made between the first day of January, 1777, and the periods therein mentioned; George Gilpin's (the famous Pennsylvania farrier) method of curing an apoplexy, falling-evil, mad-staggers and phrenzy in horses, disorders which have lately carried off many; significant sayings, interspersed among the columns of aspects; a table shewing the value and weight of coins; a doleful lamentation of the King of England for the loss of America, &c. &c. &c.

N.B. About Christmas next will be published by said ADAMS, a neat and correct edition of the New Testament, printed on a large type and durable paper, and will be sold either in sheets or bound, at the most reasonable rates; of whom may be also had a variety of books, lately imported. ¶

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THIS is to give NOTICE to all whom it may concern, That THOMAS MASKELL intends to bring a bill to the Assembly of New-Jersey, to confirm an assignment of a DEED for a certain piece of Land, Marsh and Beach, bought of ANDREW FERGUSON, that was not fully confirmed at his death. If any person or persons have any objections, let them appear before the Assembly and make them. † *November* 9, 1781.

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*East-Bradford, Chester county, Nov.* 10, 1781.

## To be SOLD by the subscriber,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL, with two pair of stones, one whereof are French burs of the best quality, the other colognes, the bolting-cloths are good, the mills in good order, water plenty in the driest season, with little expence of keeping the dam in repair, as it is turned by the main Brandywine creek; the mill-house is built of stone, and about 38 feet square. Also a good dwelling-house, part frame and part stone; a good frame barn, stables and other out-houses, with about 30 acres of good land, nine acres whereof good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with very little expence; and a good bearing orchard of the best fruit: It is pleasantly situated, in a healthy part of the country, within 30 miles of Philadelphia, 15 of Marcus-Hook and Wilmington. Likewise a LOT of GROUND, pleasantly situated in the borough of Wilmington, New-Castle county. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to DAVID BRINTON, at the Indian King, in the Borough of Wilmington, or the subscriber, living at the mills, may know the terms.

¶ BENJAMIN POWELL.

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CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the morning of the first of November instant, Four HORSES, with waggon-gears, two of them black, one a chesnut sorrel, and the other an iron-grey, with a white mane and tail, each of them supposed to be about fifteen hands high, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

*Nov.* 6, 1781. ¶ PHILIP SOMERS.

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## JUST OPENED,

And to be SOLD, Wholesale and Retail,

By JOHN LEVINS,

In Market-street, the corner of Strawberry-Alley, a neat assortment of the following GOODS, which he will sell low for cash, and take in payment this or any other State money at a moderate exchange:

SUPERFINE broad cloths,
Second ditto,
Fine coating,
Cotton velvets,
Men and womens hose,
Men and boys coarse yarn ditto,
Cotton and linen checks,
Russia sheetings,
Ticklenburgs & oznabrigs,
Fine laval & platilla linens,
Three-fourths & yard-wide Britannias,
Five quarter-wide sheeting,
Yard-wide, rone and house linen,
Linen and cotton stripes,
Fine dark and light chintz,
Light and dark callicoes and cottons,
Cambricks and lawns,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Romall and check ditto,
Fine, plain and striped muslins,
Black and white modes,
A neat assortment of silks, such as India paduasoys, ducapes, lutestrings, and mantuas of different colours,
English playing cards,
Writing paper, &c. &c.

tbctf.

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ALL persons indebted to the Estates of the reverend BENJAMIN CHESNUT, or SARAH CHESNUT, deceased, are once more desired to pay immediately; and those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts for payment.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor.

*N. B.* Ninety-six acres of WOODLAND, one mile from the head of Timber creek landing, Gloucester county, East Jersey, and ten from Philadelphia, to be sold; also a HORSE and SULKEY, by said Snowden.

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## Twenty Silver Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of stable, at Christiana-Bridge, (State of Delaware) on the night of the 6th instant, a dark sorrel horse, about 14 hands three inches high, 5 years old last Spring, trots and canters well, has no visible marks of white about him, shod all round. Whoever takes up said HORSE, and will deliver him to Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, in Philadelphia, shall be intitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

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Just published and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1782.

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## Two Furnished Rooms,

With priveledge of Kitchen and Cellar,

To be LETT, Enquire of the Printers.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 16th Day of June, A pale red and white COW, the left ear cropt, and branded on the horn I S, about five years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ¶ JOHN TODD.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Warminster township, Bucks county, on the 14th of October last, a ROAN HORSE, 14 years old, 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ GILES CRAVEN.

*November* 5, 1781.

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## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 30th of October last, a light bay GELDING, five years old last spring, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his face, his two hind feet are white, a short bushy mane and tail, a round body, and strong made, paces and trots, was shod all round, when taken away. Also a dark bay, or brownish coloured STALLION, two years old last spring, a bald face, three white feet, one of his hind legs is thisker and something shorter than the other, occasioned by its being broke last year; has many grey hairs mixed among the brown, is a natural trotter, has never been shod. Whoever apprehends and secures the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to conviction, and the owner get his horses, shall receive the above reward, or for the horses only Three Pounds, or in proportion for either of the horses or thieves, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ GEORGE DORLAND.

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## Fifty Hard Dollars Reward.

THE Mulattoe Slave, named WILL, that run away the 19th of August, 1781, from Benjamin Bunker, in New-Castle county, State of Delaware, was taken up by Captain James Morgan, living in South-Amboy, Middlesex county, East-Jersey, has got away from him; he is a smart well made fellow, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, marked with the small pox, and ties his wool behind; he lost his clothes in swimming across a creek, all but an old felt hat; he likes to play on the violin, and loves strong drink. He was raised by Capt. John Edwards, in the above county. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

*Nov.* 6. † 7 w. BENJAMIN BUNKER.

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*Oxford township, Chester county, Nov.* 3, 1781.

WHEREAS the subscriber, in the year 1779, bought a plantation of a certain Allen Simson, of the aforesaid place, and on paying of Five Hundred Pounds on April the first, 1779, he bargained and engaged to make the title good to me against all persons whatsoever, which he has not done; and as I gave my bonds, payable at Two Hundred a year, Continental currency, until the remaining Thirteen Hundred were paid, I therefore desire all persons not to take an assignment of said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he has made me a good title, agreeable to law and bargain.

JOHN CLENDENEN.

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OLD RUM of an excellent quality,
WEST-INDIA ditto, by the hogshead or gallon,
MADEIRA WINE by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or gallon,
FRENCH BRANDY,
PEPPER, CHOCOLATE,
Loaf and Muscovado SUGARS,
White and Brown SUGARS in boxes,
WOOL CARDS, BOHEA TEA, &c. &c. &c.

*FOR SALE, BY*

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, jun.

At his WAREHOUSE in Third-street, the corner of Elm-street.

A few hogsheads of TOBACCO, in good condition for shipping, also for sale. † 6 w.

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## TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Abington township, the first of this inst. November at night, a light grey MARE, 5 years old past, and about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, her hind feet white, and has wall eyes. Whoever takes up and brings said mare to the owner, shall be entitled to Six Dollars, or for mare and thief, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC WATERMAN. ¶

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## *Office of Finance,*

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the first day of December next inclusive, for supplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the post of West-Point, and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the first day of January to the last day of December, 1782, both inclusive.

The rations to be as follows, each ration to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Also one quart of salt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of soap, and three pounds of candles, to every seven hundred rations.

The contractors to issue the said rations. The payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times stipulated in the contract. The proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.